Miss Anna Holden
1590 N. Decatur Rd., NE
Atlanta, Ga.
2/4/55

The Statesman

A Recorder of Georgia Governmental Affairs—Municipal, County and State

Published in the Interest of ALL the People

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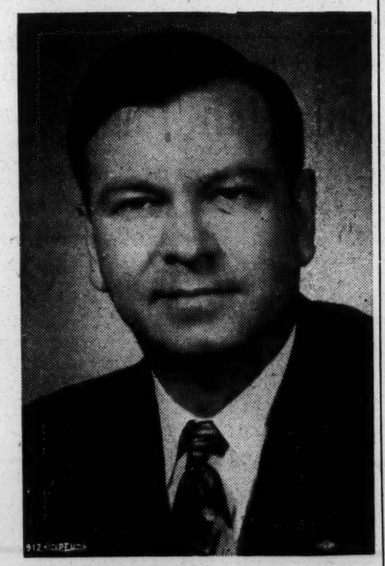
Local Development Corporations Boost State's Industrial Economy

Herman Talmadge Says:



The Democratic Party is on trial in the eyes of American farmers.

The men who till our soil and the families who depend upon them are watching closely to see what a Democratic Congress will do about their plight.

Farmers believed Dwight Eisenhower when, as a candidate for the high office he now holds, he declared at Brookings, South Dakota, on October 4, 1952:

"The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90 per cent parity price support and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100 per cent parity, with the guarantee in the price supports of 90."

When Mr. Eisenhower became President Eisenhower he forgot his solemn promise to the farmers and not only agreed to, but actively urged, Congressional enactment of a flexible price support program.

Democratic Promise Disillusioned and having learned their lesson, the

Commerce Chief Outlines Procedure For Communities Looking For New Plants

ATLANTA, Ga.—(GPS)—Georgia's over-all industrial expansion program is getting a shot in the arm through local industrial development corporations that have been formed in many counties over the state, according to the Georgia Department of Commerce.

As a point of fact, there are 48 such corporations now operating in 44 counties, the Commerce Department disclosed in its current Newsletter, just released by Secretary Scott Candler.

"The many enterprises that these development corporations have invested in have a variety of products and are of untold value to the Georgia economy," the article said. "Some of the fund groups have begun not just one concern in their locality, but two, or three, or more."

What is a local industrial development corporation and what are its functions? It's a legally chartered corporation in which a group of local businessmen band together and become stockholders in industrial investments. Provisions vary slightly from charter to charter, of course, in order to

Kalb (Decatur); Dodge (Eastman); Dooly (Unadilla); Early (Blakely).

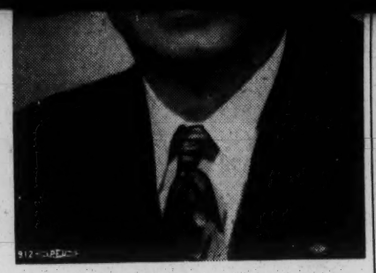
Elbert (Elberton); Floyd (Cave Springs); Gilmer (Ellijay); Gordon (Calhoun); Habersham (Clarkesville); Hall (Gainesville); Jasper (Monticello); two in Jenkins. (Millen); Lanier (Lakeland); Lowndes (Valdosta); Marion (Buena Vista); Meriwether (Greenville); Mitchell (Camilla); Monroe (Forsyth); Morgan (Madison); Muscogee (Columbus); Peach (Fort Valley).

Pierce (Blackshear); Polk (Cedartown); Pulaski (Hawkinsville); Seminole (Donalsonville); Stewart (Lumpkin); Talbot (Junction City); Tift (Tifton); Turner (Ashburn); Twiggs (Jeffersonville); Upson (Thomaston); Walker (LaFayette); Walton (Monroe); Ware (Waycross);

Delta-C & S Airlines Commission Talmadge As A 'Flying Colonel'

Charles M. Mashburn (right), Atlanta District Sales Manager of Delta-C&S Air Lines presents a "Flying Colonel" Commission to Former Governor Herman E. Talmadge as C. E. Woolman (left), president and general manager of Delta looks on. The airline honored Governor Talmadge for his contributions to the development of air transportation in Georgia during his tenure as the state's Chief Executive.

Alabama Legislative Group Proposes Plan For Maintaining



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Democratic Promise

Disillusioned and having learned their lesson, the farmers turned back to the Democrats last year when they were promised:

"We'll do better by farmers than the Republicans have ever done!"

Now they are looking to Washington to see if the Democratic memory is any longer than the Republican one; if Democrats, too, promise one thing and then do another.

Republican leaders are now trying to tell Congress and the nation how well the flexible price support program hatched up by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has worked. The truth of the matter is that the new flexible supports in most cases haven't taken effect yet and won't until the 1955 crops are harvested this fall.

And while the Republicans are getting ready to knock all the props out from under the farmers of this country, the economic plight of persons engaged in agriculture continues to worsen. A survey made of 20 different occupations by the magazine United States News and World Report shows that the "weekly buying power" of American farmers has declined every year since 1950 while all other occupations have experienced increases.

For example: Farmers had a weekly buying power of $42.10 in 1950 compared to $37.24 now. School teachers, on the other hand—and who is there who does not agree that our teachers are underpaid—have had their weekly buying power increased from $56.63 to $64.25 during the same period. For the average factory worker the gain has been from $57.19 to $61.37.

Costs Up

The United States Department of Agriculture itself admits in its latest report that farm earnings have declined while farm costs have soared. Figures released by Mr. Benson's own statisticians show that, as compared with the official 1910-14 base, farm prices stand at only 239 per cent while farm costs have reached 279 per cent—a difference of 40 per cent between income and outgo.

Now if the American farmer were inefficient, indolent or indifferent about his business, this might be a different story. But the truth is that this situation is developing while the farmer is reaching a degree of efficiency unprecedented in his occupation. Whereas in 1910 one farmer could produce only enough farm products for himself and six others, now he can provide his own needs and still have enough left over for 17 more.

It is apparent that the American farmer cannot stand being put through the wringer of flexible price supports. So long as our economy is inflated and we, through legislation, guarantee a minimum wage and offer various subsidies to businesses of all sorts, the farmer also must have

(Continued on Page 2)

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What is a local industrial development corporation and what are its functions? It's a legally chartered corporation in which a group of local businessmen band together and become stockholders in industrial investments. Provisions vary slightly from charter to charter, of course, in order to best meet local conditions. But in the main here's how the Commerce Department explains the workings:

* * *

"CONTACTS with industries looking for new sites and labor supply are made in many diverse ways. Once a contact is made, and the industry and town find out about each other, negotiations proceed. A labor survey is conducted and other special requirements discussed. If conditions are satisfactory to both parties, terms of an agreement are worked out.

"If there is already an unoccupied building in the town which would be appropriate for a new industry, it can be renovated for the specific needs of a particular company. Often there is an appropriate land site where water, electricity, railroad facilities and gas would be available.

"The money collected by the members of the industrial development corporation can be invested in improvements in an existing building into land, or in the construction of a plant. The industry itself makes an investment in the town so that they form a working partnership for their mutual improvement."

* * *

SPECIFIC CASES were cited in which the One Hundred Club at Moultrie, DeKalb County Industrial Board, Inc., and the Dodge County Industrial Corp. worked with prospects that later became thriving enterprises in their respective areas.

Detailed information designed to help any county interested in forming an industrial development organization may be obtained free by writing the Georgia Department of Commerce, 100 State Capitol, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Georgia counties in which industrial development corporations have been formed (headquarters in parenthesis) were listed in the Newsletter as follows: Appling (Baxley); Bacon (Alma); Bartow (Cartersville); Carroll (Carrollton); Chattooga (Summerville); Cherokee (Ball Ground); Colquitt (Moultrie); Crawford (Roberta); Crisp (Cordele); Dade (Trenton); Dodge (Eastman); Elbert (Elberton); Floyd (Cave Springs); Gilmer (Ellijay); Gordon (Calhoun); Habersham (Clarkesville); Hall (Gainesville); Jasper (Monticello); two in Jenkins (Millen); Lanier (Lakeland); Lowndes (Valdosta); Marion (Buena Vista); Meriwether (Greenville); Mitchell (Camilla); Monroe (Forsyth); Morgan (Madison); Muscogee (Columbus); Peach (Fort Valley).

Pierce (Blackshear); Polk (Cedartown); Pulaski (Hawkinsville); Seminole (Donalsonville); Stewart (Lumpkin); Talbot (Junction City); Tift (Tifton); Turner (Ashburn); Twiggs (Jeffersonville); Upson (Thomaston); Walker (LaFayette); Walton (Monroe); Ware (Waycross); Whitfield (Dalton); and others located at Mt. Zion, Rhine and Manchester.

Talmadge's TV Program

Herman Talmadge appears on WAGA-TV, Channel 5, Atlanta, each Monday evening at 7:00 P. M.

Monday, March 14, Hon. J. Robert Elliott, Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia and attorney from Columbus, and Morris Abram, Atlanta attorney, will discuss the Bricker Amendment on this program. Both of these gentlemen are outstanding speakers, so do not miss the program.

Hereford Sale At Winder, Ga.

The Summerour Farms, Winder, Georgia, will have their Third Production Sale of Registered Polled Herefords at Winder, Georgia, Wednesday, March 16. In this offering they will have for sale 24 registered bulls of all ages and 23 registered heifers bred to their herd bull, HSF Double Victor 2 who was the 1953 Southeastern Reserve Champion Bull.

The Summerour Farms breeding herd consists of 60 brood cows registered in both the American Hereford Association and the American Polled Hereford Association. Mainly of the Buster Domino breeding the foundation herd was purchased in 1943 from one of the best polled Hereford breeders in the state of Iowa.

The sale will be cried by Tom McCord of Montgomery, Alabama, and will commence at 1:00 p. m. in the barn located at the farm.

The farm can be reached on paved roads from Dacula, Winder, Bold Springs, Campton and Monroe. Watch for signs. Catalogs may be secured by writing The Summerour Farms c/o G. W. Summerour & Co., Inc. mfg. of furniture, Winder, Ga.

Charles M. Mashburn (right), Atlanta District Sales Manager of Delta-C&S Air Lines presents a "Flying Colonel" Commission to Former Governor Herman E. Talmadge as C. E. Woolman (left), president and general manager of Delta looks on. The airline honored Governor Talmadge for his contributions to the development of air transportation in Georgia during his tenure as the state's Chief Executive.

Alabama Legislative Group Proposes Plan For Maintaining Segregated Schools In State

A legislative committee in the neighboring state of Alabama has recommended that that state take legal steps immediately to join ranks with the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi in resisting any decree by the United States Supreme Court seeking to force racial integration in the public schools of the South.

The committee, known as the Interim Legislative Committee, was set up by the Alabama Legislature to study problems arising out of the recent Supreme Court decision overthrowing school segregation and make recommendations for solving them. It was headed by Senator Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County.

In its report, the committee proposed that the Alabama State Constitution be amended to eliminate those sections making public schools mandatory. It would replace them with a proviso authorizing the Legislature to make grants to both white and negro students to be used in paying tuition and transportation to attend private schools which would be outside the terms of any Supreme Court desegregation order.

Senator Boutwell and his colleagues did not attempt to write any formula for shifting the Alabama school system from a public to a private base, pointing out that such should be done only when necessary as a last resort. They emphasized that the urgency rested in giving the Legislature power to act swiftly "in the event integrated public schools become unavoidable."

Should the U. S. Supreme Court seek to enforce its anti-segregation ruling of last May, the interim committee said constitutional amendments are needed now which would:

1. Give the Legislature flexibility and freedom of action in dealing with the problem.

2. Give school officials protection by making them judicial and furnishing them with legal counsel from the attorney general's office.

The action proposed by Alabama is essentially the same as that already taken by the General Assembly and citizens of Georgia in writing into our State Constitution the provision that the General Assembly can make grants for educational purposes to Georgia citizens in discharge of its duty to provide an adequate education for Georgia children. South Carolina and Mississippi have written similar provisions into their Constitutions. All are admittedly "last resort" measures but the three states have demonstrated at the ballot box their determination to envoke them if it becomes necessary to do so as an alternative to mixed schools.

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1933-1946

HERMAN E. TALMADGE.....Associate Editor

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Charles D. Redwine

An Outstanding Citizen, A Loving Father . . . And Devoted Public Servant

Charles D. Redwine, of Fayetteville, passed away in St. Joseph's Infirmary in Atlanta, Tuesday, March 8 at 4 P. M.

Mr. Redwine and members of my family were warm personal friends for more than a quarter of a century. He was closely associated with my father as well as myself and was a tower of strength with his sage advice and strong support.

He was a man of vast knowledge of statecraft and of fiscal affairs and his contribution to the welfare of the commonwealth was at all times of inestimable value.

His death brings sorrow and sadness to all citizens

Federal Government Could Save Millions By Paying Mileage For Official Travel

The General Services Administration, the agency responsible for housekeeping chores in the federal government, has announced plans to save taxpayers an estimated $40,000,000 a year by cutting down on the number and curtailing the operation of government-owned motor vehicles.

Edmund F. Mansure, GSA chief, says this will be done through the creation of government car pools to be used cooperatively by the departments now operating separate fleets of motor vehicles. This, he said, will be coupled with the adoption of a policy of trading in federal vehicles before depreciation and high maintenance costs rob them of their value.

Mr. Mansure estimates that about 10,000 government cars will be eliminated through the pooling arrangement. He figures this will save $5,000,000 a year while the new trade-in-policy will save another $35,000,000 annually.

These steps are being taken after an experiment undertaken in Denver last year at the direction of President Eisenhower. There the GSA found that through pooling vehicles it could cut the number of government-owned cars from 650 to 530 at an annual saving of more than $200,000.

* * *

All this is very commendable and Mr. Mansure and the General Services Administration are to be congratulated upon their desire to save the taxpayers' dollars. But in reality, they are but scratching the surface with their plans.

In the first place, the pooling arrangement applies to only 40,000 of the 230,000 motor vehicles owned and operated by the federal government (and the latter figure does not include specially-built military vehicles). Presumably the other 190,000 will continue to be operated as they are now.

If 10,000 vehicles can be eliminated by placing 40,000 cars under the plan then it stands to reason that 57,500

Herman Talmadge Says:

(Continued from Page 1)

fixed price supports if he is to survive.

Economic Mainstay Too many people fail to realize that the farms of the United States are the economic backbone of this country and what affects them affects everyone. Georgia businessmen can certainly testify to that fact following the severe drought of last summer.

Unfortunately some of our city politicians and newspaper writers have sought to sell the people of this country on the idea that 100 per cent of parity would mean inexcusable prosperity for farmers, that it would be guaranteeing to them a Garden of Eden while other occupations pay the freight.

That just isn't so and statistics are available to prove it.

In 1948 farm prices stood at 99 per cent of parity and yet the average net income of farmers was only one-half that of the non-farm person. In 1951 farm prices rose to 107 per cent of parity and yet industrial workers were earning an average of $3,416 compared to an average of $1,718 for our farmers.

Only Fair Plan Thus it is obvious that even if farm prices were fixed at 100 per cent of parity the American farmer would be guaranteed little more than assurance that he would not be squeezed to death in the press between prices and costs.

Those who argue against fixed price supports also claim they are responsible for the mounting agricultural surpluses.

The answer to that is if our officials had spent as much time seeking new markets as they have trying to figure out radical new price formulas, we already would be on the road toward solving that phase of the problem.

That our farmers deserve and have the right to expect economic protection in their essential occupation cannot be disputed with logic. And it is the responsibility of the Democratic Party and its members in Congress to see that this present session does not end until fixed price supports are restored as the just due of our farmers.

Herman E. Talmadge

Davis Proposes Safeguards

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He was a man of vast knowledge of statecraft and of fiscal affairs and his contribution to the welfare of the commonwealth was at all times of inestimable value.

His death brings sorrow and sadness to all citizens of Georgia. The state has lost one of its distinguished leaders who served it well and faithfully in many posts of high importance.

Mr. Redwine was a native of Fayette county being born Sept. 10, 1884. He was reared in Fayetteville and attended the public schools of that county, including Fayetteville High School.

Beginning his career as a runner for the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Fayetteville Nov. 1, 1902 he filled every office in the bank until he was elected president, a position he held for many years.

He was a poor farm boy from Fayette County, who, by hard work and sterling character, thrift and ability, worked himself to the top in finance, agriculture, business, banking, politics and church work.

His wife passed away in 1926 leaving him with four small daughters. He served as both mother and father to these small daughters who are now among the finest young ladies of the State. Of all of the tributes that can be paid him, I think the greatest one is the daughters he reared.

He served in the Legislature some eight terms having been twice President of the Senate during my father's administrations. After my election as Governor, I selected him as Revenue Commissioner. He accepted, not because he wanted the job, but because of friendship for my father and myself and his love of his State. I thought he was the best available man in Georgia to hold this position.

To summarize Charles D. Redwine, the word "integrity" comes foremost to anyone's mind. People in all walks of life throughout the State, friend and foe alike, respected Mr. Redwine for his blunt, direct honesty. His ideals of government and good citizenship were inspirations to all our people.

His passing is not only a tremendous loss to his family and a keen personal loss to me, but is a severe blow to the people of Fayette County and the entire State of Georgia.

—HERMAN E. TALMADGE

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All this is very commendable and Mr. Mansure and the General Services Administration are to be congratulated upon their desire to save the taxpayers' dollars. But in reality, they are but scratching the surface with their plans.

In the first place, the pooling arrangement applies to only 40,000 of the 230,000 motor vehicles owned and operated by the federal government (and the latter figure does not include specially-built military vehicles). Presumably the other 190,000 will continue to be operated as they are now.

If 10,000 vehicles can be eliminated by placing 40,000 cars under the plan then it stands to reason that 57,500 could be eliminated by placing all 230,000 under these new regulations. Thus the saving would be increased from $5,000,000 to $28,750,000 on that item alone.

In the second place, the whole scheme ignores the tremendous savings which could be effected by taking the government out of the passenger-vehicle-operation business altogether.

The 230,000 passenger vehicles owned and operated by the government represent a capital investment of about $400,000,000. Depreciated at a conservative $500 per vehicle per year, another $115,000,000 is added to the outlay every 12 months.

That's a total of $515,000,000 cost to the taxpayers without considering the amount necessary to operate, maintain and house these vehicles. And while there is some dispute as to exactly how much that figure actually is, it is admitted by all parties that it is much greater, perhaps twice, than six cents per mile.

In any event, latest reports of the General Services Administration show that federal government passenger vehicles are only driven an average of 8,953 miles each year and that the average gasoline mileage per vehicle is only 9.6 miles per gallon of gas purchased. This figure seems ridiculous in view of the fact that present-day cars deliver up to 50 per cent more mileage than this even in congested city traffic.

* * *

The main factor to be taken into consideration is that most frivolous and non-essential travel could be eliminated if the federal government ceased to provide passenger vehicles.

Therefore, it is plain to all that the government could save many millions of dollars each year by selling all of its vehicles and compensating for necessary travel at the rate of six cents per mile as does the State of Georgia.

Georgia years ago learned the exorbitant cost of owning and maintaining a fleet of government automobiles and the General Assembly in 1933 consequently enacted legislation forbidding the practice. It provided instead that necessary state travel would be compensated for on a mileage basis. State Auditor B. E. Thrasher, Jr., says the present rate of 6c per mile is adequate in most instances to cover vehicle expenses incurred in travel on state business.

We recommend that the General Services Administration give serious study to Georgia's experience in the matter of government-owned vehicles—that is, if the GSA really is serious about wanting to save the taxpayers' money.

they are responsible for the mounting agricultural surpluses.

The answer to that is if our officials had spent as much time seeking new markets as they have trying to figure out radical new price formulas, we already would be on the road toward solving that phase of the problem.

That our farmers deserve and have the right to expect economic protection in their essential occupation cannot be disputed with logic. And it is the responsibility of the Democratic Party and its members in Congress to see that this present session does not end until fixed price supports are restored as the just due of our farmers.

Herman E. Talmadge

Davis Proposes Safeguards On Admission Of New States

Congressman James C. Davis of Stone Mountain, the able representative in Congress from Georgia's Fifth District, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which should have the endorsement and support of all those of us who believe in states' rights.

It would require the ratification of three-fourths of the 48 states for the admission of any additional states into the Union. The applications of any territories desiring to become states would be submitted to the existing states in the same manner that a proposed constitutional amendment is presently.

Congressman Davis pointed out upon introducing his resolution that at present it is possible for Congress to admit new territories by a simple majority vote of both houses. Such would be the case should current proposals to admit Alaska and Hawaii as the 49th and 50th states respectively be brought before Congress for debate.

"The present law," he said, "means that a majority of a quorum would be sufficient. Hence it is possible for a new state to be created by a vote of 110 in the House and 25 in the Senate, which is just slightly more than one-fourth of the membership of the two bodies."

The Stone Mountain congressman said that if every state had to approve new states, such proposals would have wider consideration by the people.

"The question as to whether a new state should be admitted is of great importance to each of the states now comprising our union. The granting or refusal of statehood to one or more prospective new states might well chart the future course of our country and our government. It might well change the course of our government and set it off in a new direction."

This newspaper agrees 100 per cent with the position Congressman Davis has taken and commend his proposal to Congress for favorable consideration.

We believe such a step is in the best interests not only of the present 48 states but also of the territories of this nation who aspire to statehood. It would assure that the citizens of the United States are aware of the responsibilities inherent in incorporating into our federal union areas outside our territorial limits.

Send in your subscription NOW

To

THE STATESMAN

Irrigation Train Will Visit Ten Georgia Towns

Farmers will be meeting the train this month in ten south Georgia towns.

The Better Farm Special, featuring irrigation, will visit Valdosta and Nashville on March 21, Moultrie and Sparks on the 22nd, Willacoochee and Douglas on the 23rd, Hazlehurst and Vidalia on the 24th, and Swainsboro and Midville on the 25th.

The special train is a project of the Georgia-Florida Railroad, and is being put together with the cooperation of the Agricultural Extension Service, other agricultural agencies, and several irrigation equipment dealers.

* * *

WILLIS E. HUSTON, Extension agricultural engineer at the University of Georgia, said the train will include a tank car with a 10,000-gallon capacity and two flat cars—one for a speakers' platform and the other for the display of irrigation equipment.

Morning and afternoon programs will be held each day. Each will feature talks on financing, water supply, irrigation of farm crops, tobacco irrigation, and equipment.

Participating on the program will be William K. Beebe, assistant to the chief operations officer, Georgia-Florida Railroad; J. W. Blanchard, executive vice-president of the Citizens & Southern National Bank, Valdosta; O. D. Hall, assistant state conservationist, Soil Conservation Service; John Preston, tobacco specialist, Agricultural Extension Service; Graham Daniel, chairman of the Southeastern Sprinkler Irrigation Association, and Huston.

* * *

A FEATURE of each program will be a demonstration of the equipment displayed on the Better Farm Special.

Other trains sponsored by the Georgia-Florida have been the Better Pork Train, and Better Beef Train, and the Tobacco Blue Mold Special.

Dairy products account for 15 percent of the total retail food sales in the United States.

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Some Sobering Thoughts On Population and Prosperity

By Thurman Sensing

Just about all the economists and most all other forecasters along economic lines predict good business and prosperity during the current year — in fact, for a number of years ahead.

One of the major factors on which they base these predictions is the amazing and continued growth of population during recent years.

The latest available estimates put total population of the United States at 163.5 million. This indicates an increase of more than 50% since 1920 and an increase of 24% since 1940. But most important for our consideration in this connection, in the three and a half years since July, 1951, our population has grown by 9 million the equivalent of the total growth in the decade from 1930 to 1940. If the present trend continues, the number of people by 1975 will be approximately 210 million.

This tremendous increase has certainly rendered obsolete the forecasts of the 1930s, when it seemed to many the population had reached a more or less static position, and the present totals have already reached or surpassed those predicted at that time for the distant future. Since 1945, births have exceeded 3 million per year, and 1954 is the first year in our history when we have had births topping the 4 million mark.

It is to be hoped the forecasts for prosperity in the immediate future are correct, but before we take them too much as an accepted fact it would be well to analyze rather carefully at least this one factor on which they are based. It should not be overlooked that if growing population were the password to prosperity, then such nations as China and India, which are most prolific and populous, would be the richest of all nations. As we know, of course, the reverse is the case.

try to a considerable extent, but that industry has shown it can very easily overproduce, and the present competition from imported goods is an ever-present threat to the well-being of the whole industry.

It would seem, therefore, that those businesses which feed and house and clothe people are the most likely to benefit from this increased population, but that they must of necessity benefit at the expense of other industries whose products are not so necessary to everyday living. This would not increase the prosperity as a whole; it would simply shift its emphasis. This "baby boom" of recent years would seem to indicate long range prosperity — not short range.

Vet Benefits Not Taxable Income, Government Says

Veterans figuring their Federal income taxes need not count as income any payments they have received for Veterans Administration benefits, since these payments are tax-free, the VA and the Bureau of Internal Revenue said recently.

Dividends which veterans receive on their GI insurance policies also are exempt from taxation and need not be reported as income.

Among the tax-free VA payments are the following:

Education and training allowances for post-Korea veterans enrolled in schools and training establishments under the Korean GI Bill.

Subsistence payments made to disabled World War II and Korea veterans training under Public Law 16, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Subsistence allowances paid to World War II veterans training under the original World War II GI Bill.

Disability compensation and pensions received by veterans be-

Georgia Sheep Raising Increasing

A new sheep development program sponsored jointly by the University of Georgia and the Citizens and Southern National Bank is making strides toward becoming a major farm program in Georgia. It is aimed at building increased farm income of ten million dollars a year from the sale of lambs and wool in the next five years.

The farms of fourteen Georgia farmers have been designated Sheep Demonstration units under terms of the plan and the bank is supplying, at its expense, one hundred bred ewes which are to be raised under expert supervision. Each year 20 of the increased sheep from each farm are returned to a pool which will be utilized to establish 4-H sheep projects. Four top livestock experts are supervising the project, and feeding tests will be conducted at Athens and Griffin. A loan program for breeder sheep will be presented to correspondent banks for an extension of the program which promises to be a fruitful one for Georgia's economy.—*Savannah Morning News.*

Pecan Growers Meet

ATLANTA, Ga., (GPS)—Georgia pecan growers and handlers will nominate representatives to a five-state marketing board in a series of district meetings to be held over the state March 21-24. Meeting places: Waycross, March 21; Cairo, March 22; Albany, March 23; Fort Valley, March 24.

There were 29,000 deaths from home accidents in this nation in 1953.

Dairy specialists say Georgia dairymen still are feeding low-producing cows too much grain and thereby needlessly running up the cost of producing milk.

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Dairy products account for 15 percent of the total retail food sales in the United States.

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Cat Tool Bars do an efficient job of harnessing the outstanding power of the Cat D2, D4 or D6 tractor to "sock" subsoilers in deep, to do a thorough job of breaking and shattering hardpans and other impervious layers. Depth of tool penetration into the soil can be increased or decreased at the touch of the control. The last word in operating ease.

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have already reached or surpassed those predicted at that time for the distant future. Since 1945, births have exceeded 3 million per year, and 1954 is the first year in our history when we have had births topping the 4 million mark.

It is to be hoped the forecasts for prosperity in the immediate future are correct, but before we take them too much as an accepted fact it would be well to analyze rather carefully at least this one factor on which they are based. It should not be overlooked that if growing population were the password to prosperity, then such nations as China and India, which are most prolific and populous, would be the richest of all nations. As we know, of course, the reverse is the case.

The truth is that heavily increased population is more likely to produce lower standards of living than higher standards. There are good reasons for this.

It is true, of course, that more people will need and use more things. But in this case, these new users are children — and children don't produce. They have to be fed and sheltered and clothed, and their parents will see that these things are done. But what does that do to the ability of the parents to buy other things — such durable goods as automobiles and electric appliances, etc.?

More than that, this great increase in children means greater educational needs — in teachers and school buildings and supplies. These increased needs mean higher taxes, at least on the local level, and higher taxes mean less money left to the parents to spend for anything other than necessities.

Our increased agricultural efficiency in recent years makes it appear that there should be no trouble in producing the food necessary for our increasing population. In fact, our problem in recent years along this line has been surpluses, not deficits.

As for housing, that has been booming in recent years. But we all know that it has been based on extension credit on terms so liberal and so long term that the very concept of ownership has been altered. Many purchasers of homes with no down payment and the rest like rent feel very little sense of ownership and had just as soon pick up and leave at any time as not.

When it comes to clothing, that need may help the textile indus-

ceive on their GI insurance policies also are exempt from taxation and need not be reported as income.

Among the tax-free VA payments are the following:

Education and training allowances for post-Korea veterans enrolled in schools and training establishments under the Korean GI Bill.

Subsistence payments made to disabled World War II and Korea veterans training under Public Law 16, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Subsistence allowances paid to World War II veterans training under the original World War II GI Bill.

Disability compensation and pensions received by veterans because of service-connected and non-service-connected disabilities.

Grants to seriously disabled veterans for homes designed for "wheel-chair living."

Grants for motor vehicles to veterans who lost their sight or lost the use of their limbs.

World War I emergency officers' retirement pay.

Death benefits to families of deceased veterans also are exempt from taxation. These include compensation, pension and all GI insurance payments.

Georgia Retail Sales Show Tremendous Gain

Across the State, the retail sales picture for December reflected general increase with sales of $368,423,576., a $14 million gain over December, 1953 and $63 million more than November, 1954.

"Georgia retailers enjoyed a record Christmas business in 1954," said Walter Cates, executive vice president of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce. "The State's expanding industrial, tourist, and agricultural development promises continuing business advances."

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Douglas "The Part You Need, When You Want It" *Sylvania*

Lyons *Nashville* *Fitzgerald* *Perry*

JON FARMER, *popular radio star of* WAGA *says, "My wife has always used light Karo for cooking . . . and on the table—it's*

dark Karo for me, the best-tasting eating syrup of 'em all"

Yes, indeed...biscuits go like hot cakes when you pour on plenty of delicious dark Karo... there's nothing like it for good eating. Satisfyin' flavor. So rich it stands right up on top of biscuits (keeps 'em light and fluffy). Keep Karo on your table morning, noon and night ...it tops anything!

Ask your grocer for DARK Karo, in pint and quart bottles

More Than 'Lip Service' Is Needed

From—THE (Washington, Ga.) NEWS REPORTER

The Washington Chamber of Commerce President Jerome Stover, has made an appeal to the citizens of Washington and Wilkes County to cooperate in an effort to bring new industry and business expansion to this area.

This appeal is made to you!

Everyone wants this to be an up and going community. Every businessman and merchant is anxious for more trade and business activity.

Growth of every kind is essential if a town is to continue to be a good place in which to live.

This is something that one person cannot do alone, nor just a few people striving against odds. However, a representative group of people with earnest desires to make Washington and Wilkes County a better place in which to live, to work and establish business enterprises could work wonders in a short space of time.

It takes unselfish devotion to a task undertaken; understanding and a will to do—before you can build a better community.

Each citizen has a responsibility, just as all benefits are shared, directly or indirectly by everyone.

This is YOUR Chamber of Commerce and can be no better than you make it. Don't stand back and criticize—go forward and make helpful suggestions—then put forth every effort to help carry them out.

The Georgia State Chamber of Commerce is currently selling out-of-state industrialists on coming to Georgia, but the job of getting them to locate in the individual towns and cities of the state is left up to organizations formed by the citizenry of such towns.

More and more often now, we read or hear of another Georgia town being chosen as the location for some new industry—bringing in new payrolls to stimulate business and opportunities in the town. In most all instances an active Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, or some such organization is responsible for the town being decided on for the location of the new industry.

Now to get new industries every merchant, businessman and just plain citizen who in any way would receive a benefit from the business impetus such an industry would give to the town and county, should feel obligated to go to President Stover and say, "Here am I—can I help?"

Meetings must be called and fully attended, plans made and well executed. The town and county's opportunities and advantages compiled in detail and every inducement

New Lupine Will Provide Winter Grazing

Development of a new blue lupine which can be used for winter grazing as well as soil building and nitrogen producing crop was announced this week by J. L. Stephens and Ian Forbes, agronomists at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga.

Stephens and Forbes said foundation seed of the new blue lupine, named Borre sweet blue lupine should be available to certified seed growers for planting this fall. Also some certified seed should be available for planting grazing crops. Borre lupine was introduced from Sweden by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has been tested at Tifton since October, 1950.

The agronomists said that Borre is suitable for grazing because it does not contain alkaloid which makes bitter blue lupine toxic to cattle. They explained that Georgia farmers also will be able to use the new lupine as a soil builder and nitrogen producer. Farmers could then use such plantings for additional grazing in case their other grazing crop yields are low.

Stephens and Forbes said seeding dates for Borre will range from the latter part of September in the Piedmont area through October for the Coastal Plain. In South Georgia, grazing could begin in late February and be fitted into the winter feeding program. After being taken off oats pasture, cattle can be carried on Borre lupine until early May.

The agronomists said one advantage of Borre for Georgia farmers is that it is one of the few legumes for which seed can be produced in the state. They said that it will be necessary for the certified growers to return to the experiment station each year for foundation seed, however, because of the danger of the Borre seed stock becoming contaminated with bitter lupine. They pointed out that most land in South Georgia has been planted to bitter blue lupine at one time or another and hard seeds from previously grown bitter lupine are a source of contamination for Borre seed stocks.

Retail sales on a nation-wide basis for all kinds of stores will climb to a new all-time peak this year, it is predicted, with sales totaling close to $175 billion.

In 1924, the average man had to work 24 minutes to buy a gallon of gasoline; today he can buy it for only ten minutes' work.

More Bibles were published in the last ten years than in the preceding 40 years.

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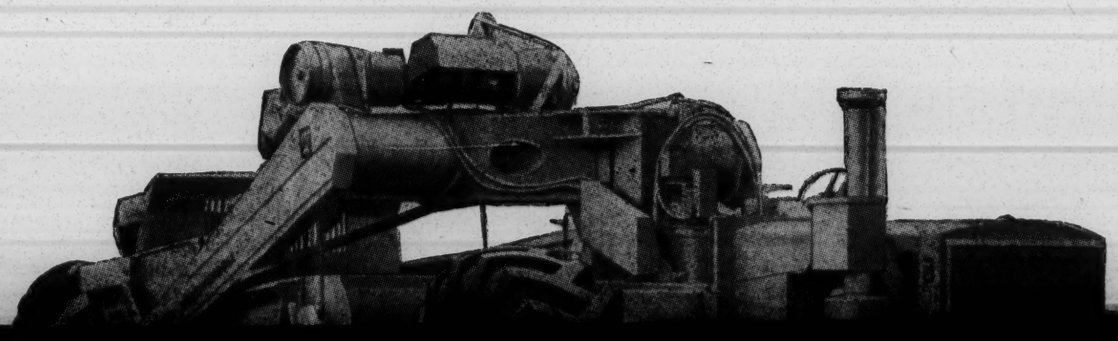

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Meetings must be called and fully attended, plans made and well executed. The town and county's opportunities and advantages compiled in detail and every inducement for industry presented in a convincing manner by an enthusiastic and representative body of citizens.

As one town's paper said: "We only need to work, to have faith in our community . . . and ourselves. There is still room for many more. Let's all get aboard." A recent issue of "Building Augusta" carried the following—captioned "Wanted—Cooperation."

"Cooperation is probably used more often than any other word in describing what it takes to make a successful Chamber of Commerce. What are we really asking for—when we plead for cooperation? Generally speaking, we have in mind: Men who will give more than lip service to committees, men who recognize that committee participation involves work and are willing to team up with the staff in the planning and execution of the Chamber's program;

"Men who are willing to pay their 'proportionate share' of the dollars needed to operate the Chamber (which is not tax supported);

"Men who give the Chamber moral support, which means saying good things about it and fighting for it if necessary.

"The stimulus for such teamwork springs from an abiding faith in our American way of life and a real desire to maintain it. Also from confidence in the soundness of the Chamber of Commerce as a voluntary agency for the advancement of commercial, industrial, and civic well-being."

SALE

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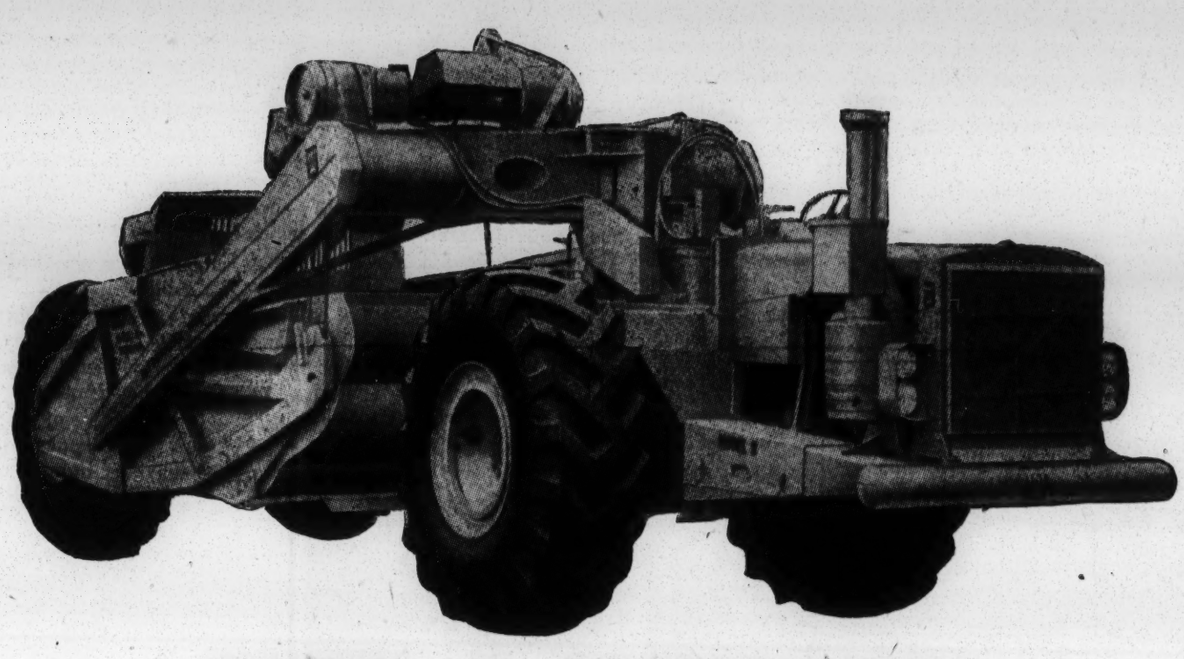

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23 YARDS — 293 HP — 28 M.P.H.

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Biggest single engine self-propelled scraper on the market, the "B" packs in 18 cubic yards, struck, or 23 cubic yards, heaped, without sideboards. New scraper design makes for easy loading. Proper weight distribution puts 56% of loaded scraper weight on drive wheels, for maximum loaded traction.

Faster, easier loading is a feature of brand new scraper design based on 36 years' scraper building experience. Blade is correctly angled for most efficient cutting action. Newly-designed push-block connects directly with scraper bottom as well as side sheets. This gives direct action to utilize full power of push-tractor for faster easier loading.

Deflector plate at rear of bowl and curved apron facilitates easy boiling action. Scraper wheels track inside cutting edge. Apron lifts 6'6" to permit free ejection of any material. Cables are short, sheaves few in number. Rigid box-beams, channels and welded construction increase strength, lower deadweight.

Details shown here are only a portion of the many design features you'll find in this "new from the ground up" prime-mover and scraper. Find out all about B Tournapull. See it work. Analyze its speed and production possibilities. Study the flotation and maneuverability of this new machine. Compare price per yard of capacity.

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